

out more fully the facts just recited in the text. Or the teacher, if desired, may formulate her own questions. Another commendable feature is the relief maps, the illustrations, and the treatment of the earth as a unit.

We desire to call special attention to the fact that Maury's Manual is more impartial in its treatment of the different States and sections of the Union. Compare treatment of North Carolina by Maury and others.

We further desire to call your attention to the feature of oral work found in this series, which ought to be done by the teacher. This will prove a means of great saving of time, as they contain valuable suggestions, and, by using them, the teacher can prepare for each lesson in advance.

The binding, illustrations, maps and paper are good; type clear.

As our second choice we recommend Frye's Series of Geographies. We regard all other geographies submitted to us as unsuited for use in our schools.

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MINORITY REPORT ON GEOGRAPHY.

We concur in the recommendations of the other members, except in that part which refers to Frye's Introductory Geography and Maury's Elementary Geography. We believe that Frye's Introductory, along with Maury's Manual, should be the first choice of the sub-commission, and Maury's Elementary and Frye's Complete Geographies should be the second choice. We give the following reasons for this preference:

1. We prefer the plan of Frye's Introductory. This book gives twenty pages to the study of what is known as Home Geography. This we consider absolutely necessary, since the child must interpret all geographical facts by the ideas gathered from observation. The following are some of the subjects treated in this division of the book: Hills and Valleys, Brooks and Rivers, Slopes, Kinds of Soil, Work of Water, etc.

Maury gives no attention whatever to these geographical forms around the home of the child; but at once attempts to describe these forms in distant countries without having given the child the ideas necessary to his understanding the descriptions. This we consider a very serious mistake.

2. Frye uses what is known as the development method, making use of the material gathered by observation; the child is guided by means of questions to the conception of new relations. By this